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U.S. PATENT APPLICATION

Inventor(s): Erik CARLSSON
Mikael ÖHBERG

Invention: Power Detector with Increased Detection Range

*NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1100 NORTH GLEBE ROAD
8TH FLOOR
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201-4714
(703) 816-4000
Facsimile (703) 816-4100*

SPECIFICATION

TITLE

Power detector with increased detection range.

TECHNICAL FIELD

- 5 The present invention relates to a power detector with increased detection range, intended primarily for use in radio links at higher frequency ranges.

BACKGROUND ART

- In radio transmitters it is very important to be able to detect and control
10 transmitted power, for example in order to be able to ensure that the transmitted power does not exceed permitted limit values, or in order to be able to transmit with just enough power for the receiving party to detect the signal with sufficient strength. On account of new advanced modulation forms, such as different variants of QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation),
15 for example 64-QAM or 128-QAM, it has also become extremely important to be able to control the output power with great accuracy over a wide dynamic range.

- In order to detect transmitted power, so-called power detectors are used. A
20 problem with known power detectors is that they have a limited dynamic range.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

- An aim of the present invention is thus to provide a power detector that can
25 provide good accuracy over a wide dynamic range, in order to enable it to be used in different modulation types, for example different variants of QAM, for example 64-QAM and 128-QAM.

- This aim is achieved by the present invention by the provision of a device for
30 use for the detection of the power that passes through an electronic device, comprising means for division of the power that enters the device into a first and a second branch, each branch having a predetermined proportion of the

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- total input power with a predetermined phase difference between the signals that go into the branches. The device according to the invention comprises in addition a first power detector for the first branch and a means for summation of the power in the two branches, and in addition the device comprises a
- 5 second power detector for the second branch. The means for summation can be controlled with regard to which branch and thereby to which power detector the sum of the power is diverted, and the device comprises, in one of its branches, means for the said control of the summator.
- 10 The fact that the device according to the invention comprises two branches with a power detector per branch, and the fact that the sum of the power can be diverted to either branch, means that the two power detectors can be calibrated for different, preferably overlapping, parts of the dynamic range to be covered. In this way, if, for example, the first power detector is being used
- 15 at a particular moment and detects that the power is about to go over into the range that is covered by the second detector, the power is diverted to the second detector, and vice versa. The fact that the two power detectors can be used for different dynamic ranges means in addition that, using two power detectors with limited dynamics, the invention can still achieve good accuracy
- 20 over a wide dynamic range.

The means for division of the power and the means for summation both comprise suitably a summator, which makes it expedient to use a controllable phase shifter in the means for controlling the summator.

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The invention can be used both in a transmitter of electromagnetic energy and in a receiver of electromagnetic energy, and also comprises a method for the use of a device according to the invention.

30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

The invention will be described in greater detail below, with reference to the following drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows an embodiment of the invention, and

Figure 2 shows a variant of the embodiment in Figure 1, and

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Figure 3 shows the output power as a function of the control voltage, and

Figure 4 shows a graph of the division of power to the detectors as a function
of the phase setting.

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EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 shows a basic embodiment 100 of a power detector according to the invention. This comprises a first reciprocal summator 110 with a first and a second input, where the first summator is used to transmit to the detector 100
15 the power P_{in} that enters it, the power being divided up by means of the summator into a first and a second branch, with a predetermined phase difference between the signals in the two branches. The phase difference is suitably achieved by the signals going different electrical path lengths in order to reach the respective branches. To facilitate the discussion
20 concerning the phase difference, a number of points have been defined in Figure 1: The point "Q" which is the input signal to the first summator, and the points "A" and "B" which are the output signals from the first summator 110 in the first and the second branches respectively. The summators that are used are suitably, but not necessarily, directional couplers realized in MMIC
25 (Microwave Monolithic Integrated Circuit) technology.

The phase difference between the points that have been discussed so far can be summarized as follows: The signal that goes from Q to B will have 90 degrees phase shift in relation to the signal that goes from Q to A. In other
30 words, the phase difference between the signals at the points A and B will be 90 degrees. The fact that the phase difference is given as 90 degrees is only to be regarded as an example. In principle, other phase differences can also

be used, depending upon what aim is to be achieved, which will be apparent from the description below.

The detector 100 comprises in addition a controllable phase shifter 120, the
5 function of which will be described briefly later in the description.

In the detector 100 there is also a second reciprocal summator 130 which,
like the first reciprocal summator 110, divides up the power that enters it into
10 a first and a second branch, with a predetermined phase difference between
the signals in the two branches. In the application in question, the phase
difference that is achieved in the second phase detector is also 90 degrees.

A first 140 and a second 150 power detector, in this example realized by
means of diodes, are also incorporated in the device 100 according to the
15 invention, and each of these is connected to one of the outputs of the second
summator, in other words the first power detector 140 is connected to the first
branch of the device, and the second power detector 150 is connected to the
second branch of the device. To facilitate the continued discussion
concerning phase differences in the device 100, an additional two points
20 have been defined in Figure 1, the point C at the output of the first branch in
the second summator, and the point D at the output of the second branch in
the second summator. The signals that come from the points A and B will be
transmitted through the second summator with the following phase
differences:
25 A to C: 0 degrees
A to D: 90 degrees
B to C: 90 degrees
B to D: 0 degrees

30 To sum up, the signal from the point Q will thus reach the point D either from
A to D (Q-A-D), or via B to D (Q-B-D), which in both cases gives a phase
difference of 90 degrees. Both the signals will thus be added in phase, and

thereby amplify each other. On the other hand, the signal to the point C from the point Q will come via either Q-A-C or Q-B-C, which gives a phase difference of 180 degrees between the two signals, which thus are added out of phase and cancel each other out at the point C.

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- Figure 2 shows a slightly enlarged embodiment 200 of the invention. This embodiment comprises, in addition to what has been shown in the embodiment 100 in Figure 1, also a control device 180 (not shown) for controlling the controllable phase shifter 120, in addition to an amplifier 160 in the first branch and an amplifier 170 in the second branch. In order to benefit from the invention, the two power detectors 140 and 150 are calibrated to detect power within different partial ranges of the dynamic range that is to be covered, preferably with a certain overlap. If the total dynamic range that is to be covered with the device 200 is a range 0 - 100, it can be expedient for the power detector 140 to cover the range 0 - 55 and the second power detector 150 to cover the range 45 - 100. One power detector, in this case the first, is thus a power detector for weaker power, and the other power detector is for stronger power.
- 10 According to what has been described above, the power at the point C, in other words the power that is detected by the first power detector 140, will initially be zero due to fade-out effects caused by phase differences. Both the power detectors are connected to a means 180 (not shown) for controlling the phase shifter 120. This control device detects the detected power, and
- 15 provided the power is within the range that the second power detector 150 is designed for, the control device will set the phase shifter to give a phase shift of zero degrees, which according to the discussion above means that all the power goes to the point D, in other words the second power detector. If, on the other hand, the control device 180 (not shown) detects that the power is
- 20 about to enter the range for which the first power detector 140 is calibrated, the control device will set the phase shifter in such a way that the signal in the second branch has an additional phase shift of ninety degrees.
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With the phase shifter set to a phase shift of ninety degrees, the signal from the point Q will thus reach the point D either from A to D (Q-A-D), or via B to D (Q-B-D), with a phase difference between the signals of 90 degrees, and

5 the signal to the point C from the point Q will come via either Q-A-C or Q-B-C, which gives a phase difference of 270 degrees between the two signals. In other words, with the phase shifter set to a phase shift of ninety degrees, half of the input signal to the device will go to each power detector, which means that the first power detector 140 can be used to detect power.

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By means of the invention, two power detectors with relatively limited dynamic ranges can thus be used together in order to detect power within a wide dynamic range with great accuracy. When the power input to the device according to the invention lies within the range for which the second power

15 detector is designed, the phase shifter is set to give a phase shift of zero degrees, which means that all the power will go to the second power detector, and when the power is within the ranges for which the first power detector is designed, the phase shifter is set to give a phase shift of ninety degrees, which means that half the power goes to the first phase shifter,

20 which can thereby be used to detect power within the range for which it is designed.

Figure 3 shows the output power P_{out} in the device 100, 200 (the power at the point D in Figures 1 and 2) as a function of the input power P_{in} . When the

25 output power P_{out} lies within a higher range, in Figure 3 designated $P_{max} - P_\varphi$, the second power detector 150 is used, and when P_{out} lies within a lower range, designated $P_\varphi - P_{min}$, the first power detector 140 is used. The range $P_{max} - P_\varphi$ for the second power detector 150 and the range $P_\varphi - P_{min}$ for the first power detector 140 overlap each other slightly, which has been

30 explained above and is shown in Figure 3.

However, in the event of a change-over to the first power detector, as has been described above, a certain part of the power ΔP_{out} will be diverted to this power detector, which means that the power reduces at the point D in Figures 1 and 2, by a value ΔP_{out} . As the point D is the point where the

- 5 device 200 is connected to other equipment, and thereby the point where the power that enters the device 200 is to be used, it is necessary to compensate for the power loss ΔP_{out} . In order to compensate for the power loss at the point D when the first power detector is used, it is expedient to compensate the input power (P_{in} in Figure 2) to the device 200 by a corresponding amount, which is suitably carried out by the control device 180 (not shown) also being used in a regulating loop in order to regulate the input power to the device, so that the input power P_{in} is increased to the extent ΔP_{in} as is required to retain the output power P_{out} at the level it would have attained with continued use of the second power detector. If an adjustment for the power loss is not carried out in the event of the connection of the first power detector, the information that the signal carries could, for example, be incorrect, as in certain modulation forms, such as QAM, there is also information content in the amplitude of the signal.

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20 In order to clarify further the function of the invention, Figure 4 shows the power at the points C and D as a function of the setting of the phase shifter 120, zero or ninety degrees. As shown by Figure 4, at a setting of zero degrees of the phase shifter 120, all the power will be diverted to the point D, and at a setting of the phase shifter of ninety degrees, equal amounts of power will go to both the points C and D.

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The invention is not limited to the embodiments shown above, but can be varied freely within the framework of the attached patent claims. For example, it is possible to have a phase shifter in each branch, instead of only having a phase shifter in one branch as shown above. What is important is that the combined phase difference between the branches is the required

difference. For example, one possibility is to use two phase shifters, one in each branch. If a phase difference of ninety degrees is to be obtained, the phase shifter in one branch is set to change from zero to 45 degrees, while at the same time the phase shifter in the second branch is set to change from 5 zero to minus 45 degrees, so that the combined phase difference is 90 degrees.

The required phase difference can, of course, be other than the phase difference or phase differences described above, depending upon what 10 division of the power is required between the branches. In addition, the phase difference between the branches can be changed in smaller steps than in one single instantaneous step of 90 degrees. It is possible to let the phase difference vary in a completely stepless way within a particular range, or in individual steps, with the input power P_{in} being suitably adjusted in a 15 corresponding way.